

XXXIV.—Notes on Guiana Birds. By LORD BRABOURNE, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., and CHARLES CHUBB, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Zoological Department, British Museum.

IN the preparation of the List of the Birds of South America we have been allowed access to the very fine collection of British Guiana birds in the possession of Mr. F. V. McConnell, and in examining some of the species noticed the items mentioned below.

We have also to thank the Hon. Walter Rothschild for the loan of specimens which has helped us in the elucidation of some of the more difficult points.

We find that *Rhamphastos araçari*, Linn., is not applicable to the Guiana bird, as the author attributes it to the Brazilian species: *cfr.* Syst. Nat. i. p. 104 (1758) (Brazil), ex Maregrave. *R. atricollis*, P. L. S. Müller, Syst. Nat., Suppl. p. 83 (1776), was also founded on the Brazilian form, ex Buffon.

Wied appears to be the first author to recognize the true *Pteroglossus araçari* (Linn.), *cfr.* Beitr. Naturg. Bras. iv. p. 283 (1831); and *P. wiedii*, Sturm, must be allocated as a synonym of *P. araçari* (Linn.).

The habitat of this species is Eastern Brazil, from Pará to Rio de Janeiro.

The Guiana bird therefore requires a name, for which we propose

Pteroglossus roraimæ, nom. nov. pro *Pteroglossus araçari*,
auctorum (nec Linn.).

This species is most nearly allied to *P. araçari* (Linn.), from Eastern Brazil, but is distinguished by the broad black longitudinal band on the ridge of the culmen and the citron-yellow colour on the breast and abdomen, instead of the narrow black band on the culmen and the sulphur-yellow of the underparts, as in the Brazilian form.

The following notes have been compiled on a large number of examples of the *Thryothorus coraya* group of Wrens, which indicates four different races, or subspecies. *T. coraya* (Gmel.) was founded on Daubenton's plate, which bird was supposed to have come from Cayenne. Ridgway

accepted birds from British Guiana as typical, and named the French Guiana form *T. oyapocensis*.

Berlepsch, arguing that Cayenne was in French Guiana, concluded that Ridgway had named the wrong bird, and restricting *T. coraya* to the French Guiana (=Cayenne) form, named the British Guiana bird *T. ridgwayi*.

Reference to Daubenton's plate, however, proves Ridgway to be right, as, notwithstanding the locality "Cayenne," the French Guiana birds do not agree with Daubenton's figure; but British Guiana specimens collected at Roraima are almost identical in every detail; consequently we should select Roraima, British Guiana, as the type locality of *T. coraya* (Gmel.), notwithstanding the locality being given as Cayenne.

The series from Roraima would therefore be known as

Thryothorus coraya coraya.

A series of examples from Bartica Grove, British Guiana, however, differ from *T. coraya coraya* in the deeper chestnut colour of the back and the darker and duller fulvous on the chest and abdomen. This form we propose to name

Thryothorus coraya berlepschi, subsp. n.

The French Guiana birds must be called

Thryothorus oyapocensis oyapocensis.

We consider this form to be specifically distinct from *T. coraya*. Subspecies of this race, however, are existent, as a series from Ituribisci differ from *T. oyapocensis oyapocensis* in the darker coloration of the head, deeper chestnut of the back, and the more tawny colour of the abdomen. We propose, therefore, to separate this form under the name of

Thryothorus oyapocensis ituribisciensis, subsp. n.

We may remark also that we have examined a good series, both male and female, of the Bush-Shrike from British Guiana, which has been erroneously called *Thamnophilus major* by many authors, but we find it to be identical with *T. borbæ*, Pelzeln.